CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BY HAMILTON C. JONES. SALISBURY, N. C. SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1834. VOL. II—NO. 37.—WHOLE NO. 89.

TERMS.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN, is published every week at *Three Dollars* per year, in advance where the *subscribers* live in Counties more than one hundred miles distant from Salisbury, and in all cases where the account is over one year standing, the price will be $4.

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Persons addressing the Editor on the business of the Office, will address him as Editor of the *Carolina Watchman*—Those that write on other business can direct to H. C. Jones.

N. B. All the subscriptions taken before the commencement of this paper, it will be remembered, became due on the publication of the first number.

The untimely and melancholy death of C. C. Cohen, the chemist, produced a great sensation generally, but more particularly among those who knew him, and we are gratified to learn that the liberality of his friends will enable his widow and children to return with comfort to their home and family.

Mr. Cohen, though quite a young man, was an excellent practical chemist, and his readings generally were varied, scientific, and full of interest; but in matters of religion, he took a singular and extraordinary turn, and from being well educated in the Jewish faith, he became an *atheist*; and we think we can safely say, almost the only one of that persuasion who in any change of religion, utterly abandoned and surrendered all belief in a first great cause Mr Cohen joined the society of Free Enquirers, and preached atheistical doctrines, and was a correspondent and contributor to their paper, and we now notice this fact to relate a singular circumstance connected with his writings and death.

It is known that the Rev. Abner Kneeland was recently tried and convicted, in Boston, of atheism and before sentence he published a kind of explanation of his creed, which in a great measure softened, if it did not entirely do any way with the belief that he was an atheist.—This recantation gave great offence to the Free Enquirers generally, but particularly to Mr Cohen, who assailed him for so doing in the columns of the Free Enquirer published in this city. The words of Mr. Kneeland were—

"Hence I am not an atheist but a pantheist; that is instead of believing there is no god, I believe in the abstract that all is god, and that all power that is, is god, and there is no power except that which proceeds from god."

In an article which he signs with his name, Mr. Cohen assails such 'jargon,' as he calls it, and makes this emphatic remark—"*For my own part, I should say, I can attach no idea to the word God, and cannot consequently believe in him*" This was printed on Saturday, February 16th, although the paper issued on Sunday and on Saturday, on the day that such an avowal was made, unknown to deliberate sanction of his name, he was blown to pieces in his laboratory, while making fulminating powder. His head, we learn by an understanding among the Free Enquirers, was given to the Society for phrenological studies; his arm, which was blown off, has not since, as we are told, been found. Thus, his body has gone one way, his head another, and his limb another—scattered, we may say to the winds. Now Philosophers may smile, free thinkers may laugh and atheists may ridicule the idea of divine interposition or divine vengeance—all have a right to make their comment. We only state the fact, and, say what they may, it is a singular coincidence of profession and catastrophe. We never have applied the word infidel to an atheist;—he who does believe, no matter in what rules of faith, is infidel. We are all infidels in some things, but an Atheist believes in nothing. Laws, even in this free country, punish offences against religion, such as blasphemy, indecent railings—they punish because these are offences against society—against public feeling—they are *contra bonos mores*. We assume the fact that no law should be made for being an Atheist, because no mortal should assume the power of punishing on a point which belongs to God himself. If there is danger from infidelity—if the revilings of religion—there is none to blaspheme, for converts are seldom made to that against which all Nature cries aloud, is a reflection on free inquirers by these editors. We know many of them personally, know them as worthy men, whom we trust, who have good feelings and moral hearts, and while we look with surprise and pity their infatuation on this point, we would give a single right which they possess, as freemen, to believe in what they please, so that the good government are not thereby injured. Poor Cohen was a Jew, a well educated one; of all nations on earth the last to renounce God, his chosen and favorite people—he who led them out of the land of Egypt—from bondage—who was their cloud by day, their pillow of fire by night—who gave and keeping the great moral law which governs every civilized nation—he who knew keeps them together as a distinct & peculiar nation for great objects hereafter. To deny, and renounce, and deny that God, is a rare and extraordinary instance indeed! Without faith, and die without hope! To deny the existence of God, and in the moment, as it were, be hurried into his presence! cannot believe, will not believe, let him repent, and not proclaim to the world their doubts with the view of making converts.

New York Evening Star.

BLANK WARRANTS FOR SALE HERE

FOREIGN.

Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.

London December, 10th 1834.

I arrived here from Paris about two weeks since, and of course have not as yet had time to survey one half the splendour and rags, magnificence and mud, of this vast city. I should not have been able to complete the round of the marvellous even by the broad light of the sun; much less through that lurid gloom which here discolours and confounds all objects to the curious & impatient eye. There is no sky here with its soft and yielding depths of blue—but instead thereof, one vast, all-shadowing cloud of smoke, so thick that the stars ascend their watch towers unseen, and even the burning orb of day appears so shorn of its beams, that you conceive it is merely the moon lingering above the horizon. Yet I have found in this place of gloom, one spot of light & cheerful comfort,—it is a good coal fire in the North and South American Coffee House. This excellent establishment I find is, of long standing, and has a reputation equally eminent and deserved. The landlord is one of those whole souled men that you like to meet with, whether at home or abroad He is ever at your service and appears more solicitous about your comfort, interest and happiness, than any pecuniary returns for his attention. His wife, in spirit, devotedness, and action, is so like him, that you would say they were both designed originally by nature to head an establishment of this kind. I find in the reading room, which is very spacious, elegant and well lighted, papers from every part of the world. You can hardly name a country or community, that has not the offering of its press here. The house is near the Royal Exchange—the very centre of business—and where, if you are a mere spectator, you may see all London pass within the hours of the day Any American who may wander to this city of noise & cloud, will find, as I have done, a cheering refuge in the N. and S. A Coffee House.

The King is at Brighton—so I shall not see the great Reformer, whose popularity fills the noblest realm. The Cabinet—strange to say have been running down a little red tailed fox, that after all got away from them, to be chased again perhaps, by some troop of noble Peers, with hounds, which they say, can out-speed the lightning. The Nobility are in the country, or on the Continent, with here and there one lingering behind, like the last representative of a fallen dynasty Not being able to see the King, I went to see a near relative of Major Andre—to whom I was introduced by Dr. B. an eminent physician of this city. We discoursed some time on the events of our Revolution, especially that one in which his lamented kinsman fell a sacrifice to his Royal darling. He spoke with much good sense and affectionate remembrance, and I involuntary responded, with that indefinable grief which one must feel in seeing so noble a being fall a victim to the majesty of a severe but salutary law.

The balloon from which I expected to look down upon the "cloud capped towers and gorgeous palaces" of this city, being laid aside in its winter quarters, I took to the opposite extreme, and went under the Thames, through a long, spacious gallery, splendidly arched and lighted, and which is vulgarly called a *tunnel*, though it looks like a place designed for a mysterious communication between two sundered worlds. While standing there, with massive ships drifting above me, I felt as many fathom down, as he who descends to the shades of Avernus. Though the present is an age of unprecedented enterprise, yet this work under the Thames notches forward a century. I hope it will be completed, for it is now like the Tower of Babel when the builders ceased their work.

When in the Tower, I gave three shillings to see the crown of George the IV It is verily a most brilliant bauble, and never were five millions of dollars more foolishly squandered? What must the thousands say of it who are starving for bread? Were some of them to steal it, and barter it for food, if I were their judge, upon a charge of theft, or burglary, I would neither hang them, nor send them to Botany Bay. One evil inseparable from a monarchial government, with an aristocracy, is an irresistable passion for show—a reckless prodigality in the mere glitter of the throne. Give me rather republicanism with all its nice frugality, simplicity, and contempt of adventitious distinctions.

Our countrymen Mr. Colton, in his defence of the Americans & Tour of our Northern Lakes, is making quite an impression here. He has passed the ordeal of many of the Reviews, and come off not only without a broken bone, but with many offerings of esteem and admiration. He has consigned Capt. Hall to the dust and silence of the upper shelf, and buried Madam Trollope in the grave of forgetfulness.

THE REV. EDWARD IRVING AND THE UNKNOWN TONGUES.

LONDON, Dec. 1833.

On Sunday last I visited the place where Irving holds forth, and I will endeavor, in as few words as I possibly can, to give you a faint idea of what I heard and witnessed. Driven from the magnificent edifice which the piety and attachment of his followers had erected, he sought refuge for himself and his doctrines in obscure places in different parts of London, until he succeeded in inducing a weak minded but wealthy broker, whose name is Drummond, to purchase two large houses, adjoining each other, in Newham street, and throwing them into one he has produced a tolerably good, if not a handsome chapel. On entering the gateway, I had to go through a long passage, until stopped by a hatch of wicker work, beyond which were closed red baize doors, for the entrance of the known and initiated.

It was nine o'clock in the morning, and about one or two hundred persons were already waiting in the space between the gate and the door just mentioned, and as many more were crammed into the staircases, which on the wright and left led up into a small balcony, opening upon the left Chapel. The voice of some one within, and a hint from the doorkeeper, convinced me that the crowd were waiting until a prayer had been concluded, and not from any want of accomodations within. After an hour and fifteen minutes had elapsed, the doors were opened, and a tremendous rush took place; ladies lost their shoes, gentlemen the tails of their coats, (no doubt cut off for their contents) and a number of females were compelled to give way to their feelings in long and loud continued screams. I had managed to push myself as far forward as I could, and when the movement commenced, I was regularly borne along twithout any other difficulty or detriment than that occasioned by a vinegar faced, old daughter of Eve, having driven her sharp pointed left elbow into my right side and near stunned me with her groans and shrieks. At last, however, I was thrust through the door, and from the pressure behind was forced, with a dozen others, down three or four steps and over as many benches, to the sacrifice of some blood from my nose, a sprained ancle, and the great amusement of those who were in perfect safety.

Those who followed came pouring in, and most of them suffered, the same or a worse fate than myself. It was some time before any thing like order could be restored, and when it was finally obtained and the agony I was enduring became less violent I began to survey the place and the extraordinary scene which attracted my curiosity. I found myself in a very lofty room, about four hundred feet long and one hundred in width, its extremity terminating in an archway, behind which was a lesser room of a semicircular form, filled up with tires of benches, rising above each other, and capable of accommodating some three hundred persons. The whole building is neat in its architecture, painted white, and the greater portion of it fitted up in the same manner as ordinary places of worship. A large glass cupola was the only window (if so it may be called,) which lit up the building, and suspended from the centre of its summit was a very handsome carved gilt chandelier. Beneath the arch which I have mentioned, a platform is erected, covered with red cloth, and having much the appearance of a Dais. It is ascended by twelve steps, which run completely round it and on which are seated, at certain distances, as many persons, who are denominated deacons.

Upon the elevated spot, and on its extreme right, a bronzed pedastal is erected, which is peculiately classical in its appearance, and is far from being unlike the small altars of incense in use by the ancients. The top of it is covered with a very beautiful cushion, in stamped scarlet velvet, and upon that, a large closed folio Bible, superbly bound, was conspicuously placed. In a handsome chair, modeled from the curule, and in the centre of the site of dignity, sat the great lion of the place—the Rev. Edward Irving. He was attired in full dress, black, and his well made legs were stretched out, displaying their silk and symmetry upon a splendidly cushioned footstool. His head reclined upon his right hand, and his long black curling hair hung over his shoulders, in a manner which looked peculiarly wild, and unquestionably contributed considerably to the effect. Behind the getter up of this threatical concern, and at a short distance from the platform, six seats, or chairs of an antique form, were placed, and all of them were occupied by those among the followers of the chief, who had either been remarkable for their violence of belief, or the extent of their pockets and credulity. These persons are called elders, brothers and exhorters.

I had scarcely concluded my inspection of the place, before the senior of these personages arose from his seat with much solemnity, & after reading aloud a verse in the Bible, proceeded to deliver an exhortation upon mercy. He was followed by all the others in succession, and who selected points of Scripture as the basis of their observations. On the conclusion of their discourses, each lasting about a quarter of an hour, the High Priest got up from his luxurious position, advanced to the bible, and opening it, read a verse for his text and commenced his sermon. He had not proceeded more than ten minutes before I was startled and horrified with one of the most alarming shrieks I ever heard, rapidly followed by some unknown sound, in a powerful and shrill female voice, and then gradually dying away in (I presume) an intended translation. Though I had expected to hear the "tongues," and was perfectly prepared for some outlandish cries and screaming gibberish, yet I assure I was quite terrific when these unearthly sounds fell upon my ears. I cannot give any accurate idea of their nature, character or effect. They must be heard—they cannot be described.

I was not alone in my sensations. Several females shrieked, many fainted, some got into hysterics, and the men appeared so completely paralized, that it was a few minutes before they were capable of rendering the sufferers any assistance. During the whole of this extraordinary scene, the speaker stood unmoved, and when those who were frightened had been removed and quite restored, he continued his discourse as if nothing had occurred to give him any interruption. The sounds, as well as I remember them were these—"*Cheios—Cheios—Cheios—Zegara—Zegara—Inesta—Lemick*—REMINTER—*Zegara.*'—And then bursting forth—"IT FLOWS—IT FLOWS—DRINK YE—DRINK YE—BE YE FILLED—BE YE FILLED—LET IT FLOW—LET IT FLOW—Let it flow.—I have endeavored, by underscoring this nonsense, to show you how the cadence were arranged; but your imagination must fill up for the ear, from the very scanty and trivial information which I am enabled to give to the eye. I record the stuff, also because I wish you to judge of its true character.

FRANCE.

Trial and Acquital of Republicans.

(Fram la Tribune, Paris paper.)

MONTPELLIER, DEC. 2,—Three respectable inhabitants of Castelmandry were this day placed upon their trial a second time for seditious cries uttered at the conclusion of a republican banquet, on the 28th July last. The cries were "Down with the ministers!—down with the detached forts!—down with Phillippe!—long live the republic!—and *ça ira!*" The jury of Aude had already decided that these cries were not seditious; but the minister had reversed the verdict, and sent the accused down for a new trial. The accused, in their defence declared that they were republicans, and gloried in the title; they admitted having cried "Down with the ministers!—down with the detached forts!—long live the republic!" but they declared that they had not done so for the purpose of causing a riot, meaning no more than to express their individual opinions in uttering the cries. The jury pronounced the accused *Not guilty*. Honor to the jury!

The twenty seven persons accused of a treasonable conspiracy, and whose trial has occupied the Paris court of Assize during a fortnight, have been acquitted. During the progress of the trial, on Thursday, the court presented one of the most extraordinary scenes ever witnessed—a fierce recrimination, in which judges, counsels, accused, witnesses, and auditory participated.

The government of the "Citizen King" is condemned on all hands for the bad policy which dictated the prosecution, in which they have experienced so single a defeat.—*Dublin Register.*

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA ON THE SUBJECT OF AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

The general right of a majority of the qualified voters in a State, to alter their Constitution in any manner which may suit the pleasure of that majority, is, in our country, indisputable. But the practice of the American States has determined, that the most ordinary, and perhaps therefore, the most appropriate, method of remedying Constitutional evils, is through the medium of a STATE CONVENTION, authorized, and in its incipient steps, regulated by law. Accordingly, more than 30,000 freemen of this State petitioned the last General Assembly, to provide means for the cure of evils in their Constitution, against which they have been complaining for more than 30 years.—This application was made under the additional sanction of your Bill of Rights, which reserves to the people a right "*to petition the Legislature for a redress of their grievances, and to instruct their Representatives;*" but it was rejected by the House of Commons, after having passed the Senate in the shape of the Bill which has been prefixed to this Address.

On the evening of the day when this Bill, for taking the sense of the people, was rejected, a meeting of the Representatives of a majority of the people took place, for the purpose of adopting such measures as were best calculated to meet the just expectations of the majority. The greater number of them believing that a fair and free discussion of the alterations to be proposed in your Constitution, and of the grounds upon which a change is demanded, would reconcile the minority to their adoption, were unwilling to recommend to their constituents, an exercise of the right to proceed *without the sanction of legislative authority*; but hoping that a common interest, a sense of justice, a proper respect for the fundamental principles of popular governments, and a disabuse of the public mind as to the motives of a majority, may co operate to secure the assent of all sections to this necessary reform, determined to pursue the course indicated by their proceedings now laid before you. The question is thus presented before the highest human tribunal. An appeal has been taken from the servants of the people to the sovereign people themselves, and to us has been delegated the trust of presenting it to you for determination. Our duty will be best performed by omitting every appeal to your passions and prejudices, and we content ourselves by laying before you FACTS, which make this appeal irresistible, if it is to be determined by the rules of *justice, patriotism* and *candor.*

I. UNEQUAL REPRESENTATION.

The first and prominent defect in your State Constitution, which it is proposed to correct, is that part which allows to each county *three members* in our General Assembly, without regard to its size, population and taxes. This is the source of gross injustice, of loud complaint and of great political evil. Aware how easily you may be deceived into a distrust of general statements made in a political Address, and desirous to advance none that can delude, we have carefully prepared from the Official Reports of our Financial Officers and the last Census taken under the authority of the United States, a Table which exhibits, at one view, the annual public Taxes, *Federal* Population and *White* Population of each county in the State. It is here inserted and we beg you to examine it:

TABULAR STATEMENT of Taxes, and White population and Federal population of the Counties of North Carolina, compiled from the revenue list of 183 , and the Census of 1830:

Counties	*Public Taxes*	*Fedr'l Popul'n*	*White Popul'n*
Ashe	$ 450	6800	6400
Beaufort	1080	9300	6300
Bladen	700	6600	4500
Brunswick	500	5300	3000
Columbus	800	8700	3000
Currituck	400	6700	5200
Camden	650	5900	4500
Chowan	1000	5200	2700
Carteret	450	6000	4800
Duplin	980	9600	6700
Franklin	1100	8700	5800
Gates	700	6400	3300
Greene	650	5200	3900
Hyde	400	5400	4000
Hertford	1000	7000	3800
Haywood	360	4500	4200
Jones	500	4400	2300
Johnston	1050	9500	7000
Lenoir	700	6100	3700
Macon	400	5200	4900
Moore	470	7100	6000
Martin	970	7200	5000
Nash	970	7000	4500
Onslow	700	6600	4500
Pasquotank	1100	7600	5000
Perquimons	800	6300	4300
Person	850	8300	5400
Richmond	850	7900	5600
Robeson	650	8400	6200
Sampson	980	10200	7600
Tyrrell	430	4200	3300
Washington	600	3900	2700
Wayne	1050	9000	6600
Bertie	1500	9600	5300
Craven	1800	11900	7200
Edgecomb	2600	12100	7600
Granville	1900	15700	9400
Halifax	2100	13800	6800
New-Hanover	2300	8600	4900
Northampton	1800	10300	5100
Pitt	1300	10000	6800
Warren	1500	8900	4200
Wake	2500	17200	11400
Anson	1000	12200	9100
Buncombe	1000	15600	14500
Burke	1400	16200	14000
Chatham	1800	13500	10100
Cumberland	1860	12800	9000
Caswell	1300	12600	8400
Cabarrus	800	7900	6500
Davidson	940	12700	11300
Guilford	1400	17700	15700
Iredell	1100	13800	11500
Lincoln	2050	21000	17600
Mecklenburg	2000	17200	12800
Montgomery	800	10000	8500
Orange	2300	20900	16000
Rockingham	1100	11200	8400
Randolph	900	11800	10600
Rowan	1700	18300	14500
Rutherford	1500	16200	14000
Stokes	1300	15100	13000
Surry	1000	15700	12300
Wilkes	600	11400	10300

Are your laws founded upon the public will? Make choice of the basis which accords best with our opinions of equal right and justice, whether it be taxes alone, white population alone, or federal population alone; or population and taxes combined—still you will perceive that in this State, a minority of *one-third* govern and tax a majority of *two-thirds*. The 33 counties first named in this table, elect a majority of both houses of the General Assembly, and yet, they pay no more than one-third of the public taxes. They contain but very few exceeding one-third of the *Federal* population, and not one third of the *White* population of the State! Is this equal?

The necessary expenses of your State Government are about $80,000 per year, and according to its organization, each county is a source of precisely the same cost to the public revenue, and there being 64, counties, the proportion of each is $1250. But the same 33 counties which contribute less than one-third of this revenue, do cost more than half the total amount. By recurring to the table, you will perceive that they pay $22,790, while they cost $41,250, which is an excess of 18,460 dollars *cost*, beyond their aggregate *taxes*. Is it just, that they should elect a majority of the Legislature?

Some of these counties cost you four times as much as they pay; others three times as much; many others, twice as much. Is it just, or wise, that their representation should be equal to the others?

There are 24 counties whose aggregate expense to your government is more than double their aggregate public tax; and 20 of these do not pay into the Treasury a sum equal to the wages of their own Members, added to a just proportion of the incidental charges of *legislation* alone; and 12 of them pay an aggregate tax of 5,400 dollars only, whose representatives alone, receive back 8000 dollars! Is this right? Is it just toward a free people whose revolutionary struggle rested upon the basis "that taxation and representation should go together?"

There are 40 counties in the State which do not pay taxes to cover their cost to your government, and is it prudent to refuse your aid in correcting the rule which vests them with the power of electing two-thirds of your law-givers?

Do the counties, which are thus deficient in their contributions to your public revenues, and so onerous by their costs, contain a federal or white population, which can make up their claims to the representation they have? Are they in a condition to give personal services, or to bare personal burdens, which justify this exemption from pecuniary burdens while they have equal representation with the largest counties? A reference to the table of their population will determine this question beyond all contradiction. Look at it, and then let reason and conscience answer these enquiries. Their population is as disproportionate to the *power* they exercise, as their taxes have been shown to be

One man, in one section of the State, has as much political weight as *seven* in another, or *six* in another, or *five* in another, &c. *Two-thirds* of the community pay *one-third* of the same community to be their masters. Disguise it as you may, this is the naked truth. We would not weary you by comparing the population and taxes of separate counties together, nor can it be necessary that we should.

Yet we must not omit to state, that this subject has brought into existence and fosters a spirit of sectional hostility, which mars the peace of your Legislature, and materially impedes the advancement of the common good. This is so plainly true, that none who has any regard for his character, will venture to deny it.

These are some of the reasons which sustain the demand that has been made for Equal Rights:

The largest vote ever taken in the State, at the Election for President of the United States, was 53,000. At the last August election, more than half that number voluntarily voted in favor of changing this feature of your Constitution; and if polls had been kept open in all the counties under the authority of law, there is no doubt that nearly two-thirds of the voters would have sanctioned it. A majority, then, demand this reform of their Government; and will the minority refuse to provide for it by the established forms of law? Can they do so, and be consistent in their attachment to Republicanism? Is the privilege too trifling to create such zeal and perseverance among those who ask it?—Then the sacrifice will be less to those who yield up a power which they can lay no just claim to. But the right of representation—a fair and equal representation of the people—is now another name for civil freedom; and the struggle for it can never cease while the spirit of Liberty exists in our land. Freemen who resist it, do injury to themselves; they cannot enter upon such a warfare, without selling their principles as slaves to the spirit of party. Policy, patriotism, and self-interest, unite in requiring them to do *justice* and preserve equality in their Government.

II. THE LEGISLATURE.

By your present Constitution, the General Assembly meet *annually*, and it is proposed to alter it so as to have *biennial* sessions, except in cases of emergency; and, at the same time, to diminish the number of members.

This is a proposition in which *all* are interested, and the alteration is demanded as well by your *necessities* as by your *interest*. One portion of your Representatives have been engaged in excited strife against another and the People have been agitated by these *sectional contests*, until both Representatives and People seem to have lost sight of the *Financial concerns of the State*. We propose to invite your attention to this subject—to point out, if we can, the main cause of evils which will be shown to exist, and disclose the remedy that is proposed.

In a time of profound peace; without any effort deserving the name of an *attempt* to carry on great public works, for developing the resources and improving the internal communication of the State; without any serious loss of public funds; nay, at the close of a most profitable speculation in the Stocks of Banking corporations, you will be surprised to hear that the *Treasury is wretchedly poor*, and that, in all human probability, the next Assembly may not find *unappropriated money in it sufficient to pay their wages!!* We have no desire to mislead, and no motive to deceive you; but to anticipate the attempts of those who may think it is their interest to do, (if there be any such,) we will present you the official evidence in out reach:

The Comptroller's statement to the Legislature of 1833, puts down the balance of Cash in the Treasury, on Nov. 1st, 1833, at	$57,877
A part of this, to wit: $17,970, was the unexpended balance of $50,000 appropriated by the Legislature of 1832, for re building the Capitol, and which has been expended since the Report,	17,970
Leaving in the Treasury, an unappropriated balance, November 1st, 1833, of	$39,907
Now the expenses of the Legislature for 1833, paid at the Treasury on the 14th January, 1834, were	$42,000
The sums paid, and to be paid, before the 1st November next, for the salaries of Executive, Judicial and other Officers of State, amount to	30,000
The incidental charges of Legislation, and contingent charges of the Government, to be paid in like manner, will exceed	8,000
The appropriations made by the Legislature of 1833, for re-building the Capitol—for defending suits—for compensating Commissioners to revise the Statute Laws, &c. &c., to be paid in like manner, will exceed	80,000
Making an aggregate of	$160,000

To cover these appropriations for necessary expenditures, the following sums of money will be in, or receivable at, the Treasury, on or before the 1st day of November, 1834, to wit:

Balance before stated, unappropriated on the 1st November, 1833,	$39,907
The ordinary revenue of the State not exceeding	68,000
The amount of 2d dividend of *Capital* Stock in the Bank of Newbern being 20 per cent. on 1818 shares, payable 1st of March, 1834,	36,360
The amount of bonds for sale, of Treasurer Haywood's property, uncollected Nov. 1st, 1834,	2,500
Making together the sum of	$146,767

Or $13,233 *less* than the amount of indispensable demands upon the Public Treasury, during the current year.*

Is this the result of accident? It has been foreseen and foretold. The Finance Committee of 1832 and 1833—The Treasurer in his Reports to the Assembly, and the Governor by message in 1833, have called upon the Legislature to anticipate these things. The Committee of Finance proposed to submit a plan for remedying this evil by "*increasing the Revenue*;" or, in plainer words, "*increasing the public taxes.*" But the people, by a vote of 30,000 freemen, petitioned the same body to remove this grievance by *diminishing their number and making their sessions biennial.*—The call of the people was disregarded, and the proposal of the Committee was never acted upon. Where will you look for the causes of results like these? The answer is not difficult to be made.

The expenses of your Government have gone on to increase with the multiplication of counties. When public convenience made the erection of a new county *necessary* and *unavoidable* in one section of the State, another has been frequently erected elsewhere without necessity, in order to preserve legislative *power* among the latter. The recollection of men who have outlived their party feelings, will attest this statement, and if it did not, we are sustained by your Statute Book, and the recorded proceedings of the General Assemblies. Thus the State which was, in 1776, divided into 36 counties, (including the whole of what is now Tennessee) has ceded away the better half of her territory, and the remainder is cut up into 65 counties.—The Assembly which was once composed of 115 members has gone on to increase to 202. Their sessions, which were once held 3 and 4 and 5 weeks only, are now held 8 weeks.—Their session, which once cost $15,000, now cost the people $50,000; and a Government which once cost less than $40,000 annually, now cost $80,000 and upwards.

Have these increased demands on the Treasury been caused by the expense of the Judiciary? Let any one point out the addition of a hundred dollars for the expenses of the Judiciary since it was placed upon a respectable basis, and suited to the absolute necessities of the State, and we will show him, in return, the addition of twice the amount to the Legislative department; although, while the latter has been growing less suited to its purposes, the former has been improved. Have they arisen from the expenditure of money for public works? Let the humbled pride of your State answer: Not one monument of public spirit is within your borders, unless it may be your University; and for that you are indebted to the patriotism and liberality of individual contributions. Are they the result of any unprofitable speculations or pecuniary loss? Far otherwise is the truth. The State, by embarking credit in three old Banks, has realized a clear profit of *one million of dollars*, and (as we will show presently) has thereby not hastened on, but delayed, the day of her poverty, or, we might more correctly say, has postponed the day of its discovery; and yet the greater part of it has been already squandered, and the last dollar will soon be consumed unless some salutary reform can be introduced into the Government.

Whence, then, does it happen?—what is the real cause of this intolerable public evil?

1. "The ordinary revenue is between 12,000 and 15,000 dollars less than the *necessary* annual expense of the Government, and this has been the case for many years"—so say your public

* A new county was created at the last session, but as its Statistics have not been ascertained, it is impossible to take it into account.

* See note in next column.